

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/6 3/4d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 29, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 91 72

August 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 87
Humidity 94 89

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.77

8033 日三廿月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

四拜禮 號九廿月八英港香

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ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH VICTORIES FOR THE ALLIES.

FRENCH PRESSURE YIELDS BIG RESULTS.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURES BY BRITISH TROOPS.

London, August 28.
A wireless German official message says:—We arrested enemy attacks northward of the Scarpe before the line which was bent back on Roenx. Southward of the Scarpe we withdrew to the Monchy heights. After a bitter fight the enemy crossed the Monchy and Guemappe heights. The enemy took Tilloy and Martinpuich. The French captured St. Mar and Fresnoy.

A German evening official message says:—We stemmed an English thrust southward of the Scarpe in positions astride the Arras-Cambrai Road.

Marshal Foch's Grip.

Paris, August 27.
The British rush east of Arras is warmly welcomed by the French papers. They think it proves that General Ludendorff, who has decided to retreat on the Hindenburg line of positions from Lens to the Vesle through St. Quentin, St. Gobain and the Chemin des Dames, is unable to escape Marshal Foch's grip or find the necessary numbers to loosen it.

German Anxiety.

London, August 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says it is ascertained from prisoners that the Germans on the Vesle front are gravely concerned at the steady advance of General Mangin's Army eastward across the Juvigny Plateau towards the Sisson-St. Quentin road.

German artillery supporting the line of the Vesle are already being taken in reverse. This specially applies to their guns on the lime-stone batteries north-east of Soissons, which is not only of great importance for the maintenance of the Vesle positions, but is the strongest of the flank defences covering the western end of the Chemin des Dames.

The New Line.

London, August 27.
Reuter learns that General Dabeny's Army has captured Crapeau Mesnil, between Harleville and the Somme. The British continued their advance and have reached the outskirts of Dompierre. The British are in the outskirts of Bapaume. The advance is about three miles at its maximum depth. We have captured Carey and Gavrelle and it is believed we are in Longueval. We definitely hold High Wood. The entire Anglo-French advance is between two and three miles on practically the whole front.

General Dabeny's advance was between Crapeau Mesnil and Hallu, south of Chaulnes. The line now runs east of Liancourt; Hallu, east of Harleville to the Somme on the outskirts of Dompierre. We have captured Maricourt. Thence the line runs to Fleru.

North of Bapaume we have reached the outskirts of Vaux Vancourt; thence the line goes to the outskirts of Ecoust, St. Main, whence it bends back to Croisilles, which is still in German hands. From Cherisy the line runs to the outskirts of Roenx.

Heavy fighting occurred at Delville Wood, also at Longueval. Militarists attach the greatest importance to the Somme offensive, because it affects the Hindenburg Line.

A Successful Day.

London, August 27.
Writing on Tuesday evening, Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—A concerted attack this morning by Australians and other British troops began at 4.45 o'clock on a front of eight thousand yards northward of the Somme. It has been completely successful, and by 10 o'clock we had apparently over-run Moulin de Fragny, Maricourt, Bernafay and Trones Wood. We captured hundreds of prisoners. Not the least important of the day's successes is the clearing of Vaux Wood.

It is becoming increasingly clear that our pressure is forcing the enemy to expedite his retirement far beyond his original intentions. The talk of prisoners suggests that rearguard fighting began on the night of the 24th and all enemy attacks since have been in the nature of delaying actions to cover withdrawals. There has been fighting in Lysville Wood, where the South Africans died in the first Somme Battle.

About six o'clock last evening a determined counter-attack was launched by the remains of the 117th German Division, which is known to have lost 2,600 prisoners since the 8th inst., irrespective of other casualties. The Welshmen fell back a short distance before the weight of numbers and took up positions between High Wood and Bessentin la Grand.

Heavy and continuous aircraft fire is reported about Maricourt, thus indicating co-operation with the infantry movement. South of the Somme the Australians are carrying out what they call peaceful penetration, consisting of patrol staking, which is most demoralizing to the harassed enemy. Yesterday the Australians advanced to Fontain les Ouppy, which only a few days ago was the German Divisional Headquarters. This morning some Australians were reported to be six miles from Peronne.

To the east of Arras the battle which began yesterday morning reached great intensity at night time, when the enemy determinedly attempted to oust us from the Wancourt spur. He failed and has since steadily lost ground. We gained valuable ground at Bois Duvert and an unconfirmed report says we have captured Bois Duvert. Anyway, we have over-reached the point attained during the long, bitter fighting last year, and this morning our troops worked towards Plovaire.

The enemy's artillery retaliation is comparatively weak. Croisilles still remains German and the sunken roads north and west thereof are strongly held by enemy infantry. We are following a policy of not forcing the pace by the sacrifice of lives. The weather is gloomy and aircraft visibility is bad.

Appeals to German Pacifists.

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Togische Rundschau*, reviewing the battle, complains of the increasing number of Germans spreading pessimism. It appeals to Germans on the Somme to close their ranks and at home to encourage the soldiers in the field.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRESH VICTORIES FOR THE ALLIES.

Gallant French Troops.

London, August 28.
Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, describing the fighting in the vicinity of Rois, which is now encircled, says:—The capture of Fresnoy, Croisettes Wood and St. Mar constituted a considerable achievement because fighting occurred on the old fortified line which the enemy had reorganised. The Germans were surprised at Fresnoy where 400 were captured, including a Battalion Commander. The bridge over the Aves during the last few days were seized by the French, whose infantry, fighting for hours waist-deep in water, gallantly withstood all attempts to re-take them and secured 800 prisoners.

The New French Advance.

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writing on the evening of the 27th inst. says:—Fresh news of the new advance is coming in every minute. Rois is completely in our hands; also Correput, north-east thereof, and Grunzy. Southwards, we hold Roeghise and Verpilleries. To-day's advance at certain points reached a depth of four miles. A feature of this new thrust was the swiftness with the German line broke up following our counter-attack on St. Mar, on both sides of which, when our troops got the order to advance, they found the enemy retreating and the offensive was changed into a pursuit.

A Splendid French Advance.

London, August 28.
A French communique says:—Yielding to our continued pressure, the enemy was to-day compelled to increase his withdrawal on both sides of the Aves. On a front of twenty kilometres, troops, overcoming all opposition, realised an advance exceeding four kilometres at certain points. We held the general line immediately west of Chaulnes, Panchy, Liancourt and Herpilleries and we occupy Hallu, Fronsart, Cremery, Grunzy, Carreput, Rois, Liancourt and Crapeau Mesnil. We took prisoners. The artillery duel was lively in the region of Lassigny and between the Oise and the Aisne.

Desperate German Resistance.

London, August 28.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the evening, says:—German rearguards, supported by swarms of machine-guns, continue to resist desperately but are being steadily pressed back. The French have reached the western outskirts of Chaulnes. To-day's attack extended from Chaulnes to Crapeau Mesnil. The resistance was particularly stubborn in the region of Chaulnes and Arricourt. The French occupied Chaulnes Wood after a lively struggle, the enemy everywhere using long-range guns.

A Belgian Offensive.

London, August 28.
A Belgian communique states:—After short artillery fire, we attacked last evening on a front of three kilometres north and south of the Langemark Railway. We penetrated enemy positions, despite stubborn resistance and a counter-attack, and reached and maintained all objectives, taking ninety prisoners.

Fine Work by British Troops.

London, August 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We again attacked astride the Scarpe. Canadians penetrated deeply between the Sennee and the Scarpe and captured Cherisy, Viseuvalle and Bois Duvert taking many prisoners. On the Canadians' right, the Scots crossed the Sennee, seized Fontaine les Croisilles and established themselves on the slopes southward of the village, taking hundreds of prisoners. Other Scots took Roenx, Greenland Hill and Gavrelle. The English took Arleux on Gohelle and the old German line southwards thereof. Between Croisilles and Bapaume and southwards, the English and New Zealanders were again heavily engaged. They repulsed many determined counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties. Despite the enemy's efforts, we stormed Deugnatre and progressed at several points between Beugnatre and Croisilles.

Italian Congratulations.

London, August 28.
Reuter's Rome correspondent says Signor Orlando has congratulated Mr. Lloyd George on the British victories.

A German Comment.

Amsterdam, August 28.
The official writer in the *Vossische Zeitung*, who is usually entrusted with the task of preparing people for a change in policy, elaborately explains that the German attempts to force a decision by means of their much-vaunted hammer-blows, were really abandoned on the 15th inst. He proceeds to declare:—“Even the Entente's recent considerable tactical successes cannot alter the fact that Hindenburg has brought nearer the end of the war which the English and Americans are endeavouring to prolong as much as possible. Apart from the consideration of the loss or gain of ground it is an advantage for the Germans to entice the enemy into the trackless, roadless and waterless waste of the Somme.”

GERMANY'S FEAR OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Conditions Accepted.

Paris, August 27.
It is reported from Santander that the Berlin Government, fearing a rupture with Spain, accepts the conditions of her claim and will remit to the latter, in replacement of Spanish ships torpedoed, the German vessels interned in Spanish ports.

Situation Aggravated.

London, August 28.
The Spanish steamer, *Carras*, has been torpedoed. Six of the crew were drowned. This greatly aggravates the Hispano-German situation.

THE LUSITANIA MURDERER.

London, August 27.
A Havas message says:—The German Naval Lieutenant Schlegel, who torpedoed the *Lusitania*, has been captured between Malta and Sicily by French convoy boats which sank his submarine as it had just torpedoed a British steamer. The latter, moreover, was saved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RECENT OSTEND OPERATION.

Wonderful Stories of Heroism.

London, August 28.
The *Gazette* contains stirring stories of deeds of heroism and indomitable courage in the course of a long list of “Mentions” by Vice Admiral Keyes. Commanding the Dover Patrol in connection with the second blocking operation at Ostend on the night of May 9-10. Vice Admiral Keyes says aerial photographs taken prior to the operation clearly showed that the enemy had made special preparations in anticipation of a renewed attack. The operation was carried out in mined waters in the face of tremendous fire and the greatest credit is due to volunteers for their hazardous service in the Vindictive and motor launches detailed for rescue work, also the crews of innumerable craft which covered and screened the Vindictive, led her to her objective and rescued survivors of the crew after she had been premeditatedly blown up.

The list includes four engine-room artificers (of whom one was taken prisoner) who distinguished themselves aboard the Vindictive during the attack on Zeebrugge in April and immediately volunteered for further service and behaved with conspicuous bravery. The “Mentions” include the French Vice Admiral Bonaroh and other French naval officers for assistance in this and the earlier operations.

Three Victoria Crosses are awarded to the following:—
Lieut. Commander G. H. Drummond, of a motor launch, who, notwithstanding three severe wounds from a shell which killed some aboard, navigated his seriously damaged vessel and took off forty men of the Vindictive, some of whom were killed during embarkation. Then he sank exhausted. A motor launch later picked him up in a sinking condition.

Lieut. Commander Roland Bourke, of another motor launch, engaged the enemy guns with Lewis guns. After withdrawing he heard cries in the water and re-entered the harbour and rescued three badly wounded men clinging to a skiff which was end up. The motor launch was hit in fifty-five places, including on his by a six-inch shell, and was picked up by a monitor.

Lieutenant Victor Orchestley, who participated in the previous unsuccessful attempt to block Ostend, immediately volunteered for the further effort and assumed command of the Vindictive on May 9-10. After his superior officers were put out of action he manoeuvred the Vindictive into position and did not leave until he had thoroughly searched with an electric torch for survivors. He assumed command of Lieut. Commander Drummond's motor launch when the latter became *hors de combat* and kept her afloat by baling. The forecable was nearly awash when he was rescued.

Captain J. H. Benn, M.P., is appointed a Companion of the order of the Bath and Captain Ernest Wigram a C.M.G. for gallant conduct.

U.S. WAR MEASURES.

National Prohibition Expected.

Washington, August 28.
The Senate has passed the Man-Power Bill and it is expected that the Senate will immediately pass National Prohibition for the period of the war.

A GERMAN AIR RAID ORDER.

Zurich, August 28.

The Commander of the Frankfurt district has ordered householders to shelter air raid fugitives under pain of martial law.

THE RAID ON MANNHEIM.

A Daring British Venture.

London, August 27.
The Air Ministry says:—The attack on Mannheim on the night of August 25-26 was delivered from a height of two hundred feet, the pilots just avoiding the chimneys and the intense barrage over and parallel to the house-tops. Our bombs caused very heavy explosions. Every bomb burst on its target. Considerable damage is certain. All our machines returned.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

Allied Forces Now Advancing.

London, August 28.
A message from Vladivostok dated the 24th inst. says:—A general advance of all the Allied forces has begun on the Ussuri front. The Bolsheviks have retired six miles.

Americans and Japanese are entraining for Ussuri.

White Sea Operations.

London, August 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Archangel says the Allies have dispersed the Bolshevik river flotilla. The people in several villages on the White Sea coast are starving.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, August 27.

A French Eastern communique says:—In Albania, unmolested, our troops effected a slight withdrawal, contact with the Italians being maintained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

HUGE GERMAN GUN CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 27.
A Havas message states: Thousands of people yesterday visited Champ Mars, to gaze at the biggest gun ever seen in the heart of Paris. This is an eleven inch German gun mounted on railway trucks, which was captured complete with its train and munitions on August 8th by Australians on the Somme. The gun weighs 149 tons. The barrel is 25 feet long and the shell weighs 690 pounds.

BRITISH SUCCESS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 27.

An Italian official message says: The British westward of Asiago brilliantly raided the enemy's positions and overcame the garrison in fierce hand to hand struggles, taking prisoners 270 and capturing some machine-guns. (Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 28.

The silver market is quiet.

PHILIPPINE RED CROSS CHAPTER.

Schools' Fine Work.

All the teachers of the city schools of Manila who number about 1,000 and more than two-thirds of the 30,000 children attending the public schools have become members of the senior and junior Red Cross auxiliary and as a result of their membership, the sum of P8,199 has been turned over to the Philippine chapter says the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

This showing of the teachers and pupils of the public schools of Manila is the result of a campaign which ended on August 15 to secure Red Cross memberships and contributions. The campaign was held in all school divisions all over the islands at the suggestion of the Director of Education who set for each province, in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled, a sum below which a division should not go. The director, in his circular letter to the division superintendents at the beginning of the campaign, aimed at P50,000 as the contribution of the schools for the Red Cross, but it is stated that so general has been the response to the drive that the sum of P75,000 will be realized.

In the Manila schools, the director set the sum of P3,850 as the contribution, but so great has been the enthusiasm among the teachers and pupils that a sum more than double the amount set by the director was reached. The other reports are: Rizal, P8,776; Balagun, P3,483; Iloilo, P8,017; and Batangas, P2,781.

Bureau of Education officials are highly gratified at the result of the campaign. Great credit is due to the teachers who devised every possible means to get their pupils and outsiders to become members of the Red Cross after becoming members of it themselves and contributing to its funds. The City School Superintendent Mr. Bordner sent circular letters to principals of the different public schools of the city yesterday congratulating them upon the splendid result of their work.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

The driver of motor car No. 141 was charged at the Magistrate's court this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with having a dirty rear light and plate. Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., prosecuted.

Inspector Eldridge, H.K.P.R., said that on the night in question he was in Lower Albert Road when the defendant's car passed him. The number could not be seen.

His Worship fined defendant \$10.

The driver of car No. 29 was charged with not having a clear rear-light on August 25. Mr. F. O. Jenkin prosecuted.

Inspector Eldridge said that he was on duty at Lower Albert Road when the car passed him. The number could not be clearly seen.

His Worship fined the defendant \$10.

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TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Punishment for Enemy Nations.
For ten years after the declaration of peace, the City Corporation of London propose that no vessel, air or maritime, owned by nations at war with Great Britain will be permitted to obtain motive power or stores in Britain.

Old Colliery Re-Opened.
Tondue Colliery, near Bridge-end, Glamorganshire, which was closed 25 years ago, is about to be re-opened. An explosion occurred here on August 26, 1892, when out of 151 persons in the mine 116 lost their lives. The scene was visited two days later by Mr. Asquith, who was then Home Secretary.

Allotments Safe Till 1920.
Mr. Prothero, writing to allotment holders on the Tyneside, says legislation is to be introduced to secure tenure of allotments until autumn 1920 at least. The Government, he adds, fully recognises the social and moral advantages of the allotment movement and hopes to take steps to establish it firmly as a permanent feature in our national life.

Danish Help on British Farms.
Farmers are notified by the East Anglian Institute of Agriculture that a number of Danish farmers' sons and farm workmen will shortly be open to employment in England. The men have been trained in Danish agricultural schools, and will work at current rates of wages, but board and lodging must be provided. The agricultural standard in Denmark is very high.

A Charming Cruise.
The Japan Chronicle says:—We learn that Messrs. Poole and Slade, who started from Kobe for an Inland Sea cruise in the Iris on 28th July, arrived safely at Shimonoseki on the 6th, whence they briefly telegraphed that they had had a wonderful voyage. It is not the first time the Commodore of the Kobe Sailing Club has done this trip, but anything beyond dinghy races is rather a rare event in these days.

Gunpowder Smuggling.
It is reported in northern newspapers that a large number of wooden cases have been seized by the Tientsin Customs House lately. These cases were sealed with labels written in a foreign language and upon examination they were found to contain gunpowder and explosives. A report was sent to the Government by the Chinese authorities in Tientsin when an official was despatched there to find out where these cases came from.

Son As Co-Respondent.
An unusual divorce case was before Mr. Justice McCardie recently. Petitioner was John Bertram Myhill, manager of a public-house in Ossington Town, and the co-respondent was his son by his former wife. After leaving his wife at Attleborough Norfolk, with his son, Myhill discovered an entry in the register of births recording the birth of a child, and the writing he recognised as that of his wife and son. A decree nisi was granted.

New Japanese Summer Resort.
A correspondent writing to the Nagasaki Press draws attention to a new summer-resort near Nagasaki. This is Tomakawa, seven miles north of Ishiyama station. From the itinerary given it appears to be rather inaccessible, however. First there is a train journey to Ishiyama of over an hour, and then a hickety ride of 1 1/2 hours, after which the visitor has a 30 minutes climb. He will be rewarded by the low temperature, which is said to be only 78 or 80 in the height of summer. No flies or mosquitoes visit Tomakawa, it is stated, but this seems too good to be true.

A Bishop's Appointment.
The Right Reverend H. H. George Tucker, D.D., Bishop of Kyoto, has accepted an appointment with the American Red Cross unit in Siberia. The Bishop will leave shortly for Vladivostok, says the Japan Chronicle, and will take charge temporarily of the work of superintending conditions and looking to introduction of relief missions for the civilian population. D.D. H. H. George Tucker, for some time past in charge of St. Barnabas Hospital in Osaka, has been appointed to succeed the American Red Cross in Siberia.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Bishop's Pilgrimage.
The Bishop of Peterborough, whose offer of his Palace as an auxiliary Red Cross Hospital has just been accepted by the authorities, has taken a house at Great Bowder, near Market Harborough, Leicestershire. He left the Palace at the end of June, and went on his second pilgrimage in his diocese in the deservies of Haddon One and Framland Three.

Nicaragua to Send Troops to Europe.

San Francisco:—Adolfo Diaz, former president of Nicaragua, discussing the military dependence of the Central American Republic of the United States and the friendly relations existing between them said "The United States navy is the Nicaraguan navy." He said that Nicaragua's recent declaration of war against Germany was received with enthusiasm among all classes, and there is a possibility that troops will be dispatched to the fighting front. Nicaragua has an army of 20,000.

Women in the Air Force.

An Order in Council has been made to amend the Air Force Act so that the provisions of the Army Act as to billeting shall apply to women who are enrolled for employment by the Air Council as they apply to women. Officers of any body of the Air Force with whom the women to be billeted are employed, and the officer commanding that body, are to be deemed in relation to such women to be their officers and commanding officer; and if any such woman is guilty of an offence in relation to billeting mentioned in Sect. 30 of the Army Act, she shall be punishable on summary conviction. [Sect. 30 of the Army Act makes it an offence for any person subject to military law to be guilty of any ill-treatment, by violence, extortion, or making disturbances in billeting, of the occupier of a house in which any person or horse is billeted.]

Sale of Drugs to Soldiers.

Additional restrictions on the sale of drugs to members of His Majesty's Forces are imposed by an Army Council Order, which was published in the London Gazette recently. Henceforth no person is to sell the 12 drugs mentioned in the schedule of the Order to any members of his Majesty's Forces, except doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons, unless a written prescription is produced, signed by a registered medical practitioner. The prescription must be marked, "Not to be repeated," and the drug must not be supplied more than once on the same prescription. The prescription is to be retained by the person who dispenses it, and it must be kept open to inspection by any person authorized by a Secretary of State. The drugs to which the Order applies are barbitone, benzenamine lactate, benzenamine hydrochloride, chloral hydrate, coca, cocaine, codeine, diamorphine, Indian hemp, opium, morphine and salphonal and its homologues, and any salts, preparations, derivatives, or admixtures prepared from or with any of these drugs.

A Wonderful Escape.

An officer in Mesopotamia had a wonderful escape from death in two ways. The British were attacking the Turks up a first defile, on one flank of which was a lake, on the other the river Tigris. The officer was on the extreme flank next the lake, and was shot down by a machine-gun, receiving several serious wounds, and one through the head by which he lost the sight of both eyes. The doctor passed him as dead, and he was left to lie where he was till the battle was over. During the night a strong north wind arose, which, on this shallow lake, blew the water landwards, and it reached and floated the officer off. He was quite insensible—indeed, did not regain consciousness till eight days afterwards. But he was found the following morning, 26 hours after he had shot, some considerable distance down the lake shore, and still alive. The explanation of this miraculous escape is that the shores of the lake are very flat, and the officer was lying on his back. He was then inch by inch with the set of the wind gently grounded along to the place where he was found.

NOTICES.

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GERMAN MAN-POWER.

A Common-Sense Analysis.

Lieut. H. B. Wakefield writes:—A very hardy annual has just flowered. Certain American ladies, we are told, were informed by Hindenburg, some years before the war, that the census had been cunningly and consistently cooked, so that the published returns showing sixty millions for the Empire were quite misleading; ninety millions was more near the truth.

This romance came first from the fertile brain of the scaremonger, at least two years ago, and being firmly believed by credulous persons, has caused some depression. It was born of exasperation at the apparently inexhaustible resources of German man-power. The latest piece of "evidence" has probably convinced many more. Let us examine it.

It is surely a somewhat naive suggestion. The great thing to ensure for the success of such an elaborate scheme as this was secrecy. Were it to be commonly known, it would have the certain effect of alarming all the nations Germany proposed to attack, and its chances of success would disappear. Yet we are asked to believe that Hindenburg mentioned it usually to some foreign acquaintance? Again Hindenburg was a ponderous old nobody before the war. Such a secret would only be known to a very select few, and Hindenburg in those days had none of the qualifications for inclusion. Again why have we heard nothing of this marvellous revelation until to-day?

Experts agree that it might be possible to falsify a census, but nothing like so drastically as suggested here. In any case it would be a matter of great difficulty. One may be very sure that the Allied Secret Service would have their eyes open for just such a possibility, and the expert eye could certainly detect a 50 per cent. falsification. For instance Berlin's 2½ millions should really have been at least one million more by such a system. That could easily have been detected. Again if Germany had really had a population of nearly 100 millions, then her trade figures were extraordinarily low, and economically she was most inefficiently organized. No one has ever suggested this before.

There are a dozen good reasons for doubting this falsification, is there one single good reason for accepting it? "Yes" say the credulous, "that infernal Everlasting, the German army." Let us examine that also.

It was generally believed before the war that 10% represented the maximum contribution that any power could contribute to its armed forces. During the war that estimation has been proved ridiculous. From a British and Greater British recruiting field of 50 millions have come at least eight millions men. In addition we had to do an enormous amount of munition work for the Allies, before the Americans came in. Possibly 20% has been reached by some nations.

There is no doubt that many popular Military experts in Allied Countries have consistently over-estimated German losses. Eminent persons relying on semi-inspired information calculated that the Germans lost in normal times at least 250,000 men per month in ordinary trench warfare. No one who ever saw a trench believed it. The exaggeration was gross, probably over-estimated three times. Similar solemn facilities have deceived many. The Russian phrase "heavy losses" became a mere parrot-ry meaning nothing. Yet we took it seriously.

The Germans have captured and utilized more prisoners than the Allies. Women have played a greater and more versatile part in munition work than was ever anticipated. The Germans have recruited thousands of neutrals for work in their factories.

Medical science with cruel kindness has sent back to the trenches anything from 50 to 70% of those actually struck by enemy missiles. Sickness has been marvellously eliminated. Its efficiency has vitiated all pre-war estimates.

In spite of all these fundamental errors there were a few experts who were very barely right. Germany was almost exhausted, when Russia failed us and saved her. That defection presented her with at least a million men to use on the Western Front. Quite illogically no one trusts even the few great experts in consequence. Germany is now more than two years ahead of her normal recruiting state; once the armies she has put into the field are exhausted, she cannot replace them.

If all this be taken into consideration, the impartial judge is forced to this conclusion. There is ample evidence to account for this apparent inexhaustibility of the German army without requiring a sensational, improbable, depressing theory, such as this Census Mare's Nest to support it.

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ELECTRICITY'S FUNCTION.

To Relieve Coal Shortage.

Now that the question of coal shortage has been brought so prominently to the attention of the public by the recent closing order of the fuel administrator, it is interesting to note the splendid work being done and savings effected by the railroads that have adopted electricity as a motive power on a part of their lines.

On the Elkhorn grade electrification of the Norfolk and Western Ry., which is one of the biggest coal carrying roads in the country, the 270 ton Baldwin electric locomotives haul a 3,250-ton train of steel cars loaded with coal, en route for eastern points. Previous to the electrification it required three of the biggest modern type of Mallet locomotives equipped with mechanical stokers to haul a train of this tonnage up the Elkhorn grade at a speed of seven miles an hour. Now two electric locomotives haul it up the same grade at 14 miles per hour or double the speed formerly obtained by the steam locomotives. As a matter of fact, in cold weather it was frequently necessary to reduce the tonnage of the train considerably in order to permit the steam locomotives to get it up grade. With electric propulsion, the same coal traffic can, therefore, be handled with about one-third the former number of locomotives. *Railway Review.*

It is simple evidence to account for this apparent inexhaustibility of the German army without requiring a sensational, improbable, depressing theory, such as this Census Mare's Nest to support it.

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1918.

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You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

A Church Which Never Existed.

Among the humours of publishing is a church which never existed. Mr. H. W. Finham, at the Royal Society of Arts recently showed a slide of this fictitious building. It was supposed, he said, to be the Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and a firm of London publishers persisted, in spite of his remonstrances, in publishing the picture as such for many years.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1918.

EMIGRATION REFORM.

For some reason or other, probably because we are in the midst of war and radical reforms are so common as to almost pass unnoticed in many cases, we have heard very little of the proposed reforms in connection with British emigration. Yet the subject is one of absorbing interest, and it is not a little surprising that more publicity has been given to it, though it is in no way a war-time measure, but a policy which it is intended shall be followed now and after the war, when we may expect that emigration from Home will be greater than it has ever been before. The proposed policy which was suggested in the House of Commons a few weeks ago is of such magnitude that many members were prompted to voice the opinion that the matter had been brought forward too hurriedly and at an inopportune time, involving, as it does, a sweeping change, affecting the whole course of emigration. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in bringing the matter forward, frankly admitted that hitherto there had been no policy worth speaking of in regard to emigration, people having come and gone very much as they pleased, and that one of the most important points to be dealt with was the regulation and movement of man-power so as to obtain the best possible results from the point of view of the Empire.

It can easily be imagined that the launching of a matter of this description at a moment's notice is apt to take one aback, though there is very reason to believe that the circumstances surrounding emigration from the Old Country have left very much to be desired. The question of reform in regard to this subject had apparently been engaging the attention of the Government for some considerable time prior to its Parliamentary discussion referred to, as is obvious from the fact that it was prepared to produce very exhaustive details in favour of a scheme which aims at the constitution of a central authority which will have executive powers in connection with emigration in the United Kingdom, and to control those interests which are actively connected with emigration, such as emigration societies, passage brokers and their agents. It is short, it is proposed that a Central Emigration Authority shall be appointed, consisting of representatives of the various Government Departments in the United Kingdom concerned with the question, the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. The duties with which this Authority will be charged will be to collect information, and, generally, to advise intending emigrants; passage brokers will be licensed by it, and emigration societies will not be allowed to carry on propaganda work without its permission. These are very wide powers, but, if put to a proper use, should be of tremendous value, if only from the point of view that passage brokers, whose business is open to abuse, will in some measure be controlled, and also that it will tend to curb misleading information being given to those emigrating. Generally speaking, the setting up of this Authority will be welcomed by those intending to try their fortunes abroad, for they will receive an unbiased opinion on the conditions prevailing in the country which they hope to visit.

But one can find a great deal to agree with in the arguments put forward during the debate on the point that we might pay more attention to the colonising of our own country before considering elaborate schemes for assisting our people to get out of their native land. The war has taught us, as nothing could have done, that much can be done by developing our own resources. The main reason why England has lost her sons to the tune of thousands a year is simply because we have been guilty of bad organisation. No encouragement has been given to agriculturalists to do their best with the land—obstacles have, in fact, too often been put in their way—so that it was only to be expected that the rural districts should be drained of young men who, sick of the bad conditions at Home, made their way to our Colonies which could promise them far more than they could ever hope to secure in their old position. This is not only the case as regards the workers on the land but is equally true in many other walks of life, and it could not be expected that our young manhood would go on indefinitely labouring under conditions which were becoming increasingly difficult. What is required even more than assistance to people desiring to emigrate is reconstruction in England itself, so that the conditions of living shall be so improved that it will be worth while for our best manhood to stay at home.

Resented Criticism.

The *China Mail* apparently does not altogether care for our recent references to its rather circumscribed views on the housing problem. Last night it devoted a leading article of considerable length to our comments, the burden of which was that those who have the temerity to criticise our evening contemporary should advance what it terms "practical proposals."

Our reply is that that is precisely what we consider we have done. We have advocated that the whole housing situation should be given close investigation by a specially-appointed Commission, and that that step should be followed by such action as is considered necessary when the facts have been exhaustively equirred into. The *China Mail* thinks it sufficient if a Committee enquires merely into the causes for the delay in carrying out two specific schemes—schemes which may or may not be the best method of dealing with the admitted problem. That is just the difference between the two viewpoints—we desire that the situation in all its ramifications should be investigated; our contemporary thinks it better to dive into the reasons why certain projects put forward some years ago have not yet come to fruition. There is nothing ambiguous or the opposite of "practical" in our suggestion; indeed, we regard it as the only sensible course to be taken with the circumstances as they are. Our proposal is no "idea camouflaged in verbiage," it is a concrete suggestion which should produce, if acted upon, some tangible results.

Points for Consideration.
As to whether the Government should or should not build houses for the community out of public funds, that is one of the matters upon which the Commission should express its opinion. Such a policy would at any rate be in line with the efforts of many Municipalities at Home, especially in regard to Garden City schemes. If the Government can provide dwellings for civil servants, who are paid their salaries out of public funds, then there is certainly no logical reason—expediency is quite another point—why it should not from the same source lay out a small European reservation and erect thereon a number of decent, modern residences for those who are now deprived of accommodation. However, these are details upon which careful consideration should be bestowed. What we do say is that it is not enough for the Government, knowing the seriousness of the problem, merely to wait for schemes to be propounded and then to take no steps to remedy the situation if such schemes, no matter what the reasons may be, hang fire. There are other aspects of the question besides these which need analysing, particularly the future policy with regard to Asiatic absorption of areas which were formerly European-occupied—a development which is the main cause of the present deadlock. We do not profess to come forward with a cut-and-dried scheme to solve the difficulty. Even our contemporary, despite its dictatorial opinion, "Practical Proposal Wanted," does not, either. But what we do assert is that far more fruitful results are likely to be achieved if the whole matter is closely gone into than if partial consideration were given to it by confining attention to two particular projects. And on that point we think we shall have the support of those who are keenly feeling the present shortage of desirable residences and in whose interests we have tried to ventilate the subject as frequently as occasion has offered.

German Fear.
A couple of days ago we were told that Germany had entered a vigorous protest against Spain's intention of replacing unken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships. But the Huns have evidently thought discretion the better part of valour, for they have now knuckled down and accepted all the Spanish conditions. It is clear that the Germans are in a blue funk lest they make more enemies; otherwise, they would not make an ignominious surrender after entering a "vigorous protest." This latest incident is very illuminating on the point of Germany's present attitude towards the world, and, chances are, towards the Colonies.

DAY BY DAY.

A PEACEABLE MAN DOES MORE GOOD THAN ONE THAT IS VERY LEARNED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the occupation of German Samoa by the New Zealanders.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified three fatal cases of enteric and one non-fatal occurrence of spotted fever, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—An Chan-man, \$100; Mok Kon-sang, \$100; Yang Tee-ming, \$100; Lo Cheuk-wan, \$100; Kerk Sai-lam, \$100; J. M. Wong, \$100; S. W. Teo, \$100; Lo Che-shan, \$100; Tea Dealers' Guild, \$32 50.

Possession of Daggers.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of two small daggers. Defendant pleaded that he brought the two daggers from America, where he had lived for many years. He did not know that daggers could not be brought to the Colony. Sergeant Blackman said defendant arrived in Hongkong on Sunday night by an American liner and the daggers were found among his luggage. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 and the daggers were confiscated.

Two Charges.
A Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of a piece of silk and with having given a false address to the pawnbroker in Stanton Street in pawn the silk. Defendant's concubine appeared and gave evidence which substantiated that of defendant. Defendant admitted his guilt in giving a wrong address to the pawnbroker, but maintained that the piece of silk was his property and he brought it from Canton. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, or two weeks' hard labour for giving a false address to the pawnbroker, and \$20, or one month's hard labour, for being in unlawful possession.

A Stolen Plug.
A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with the theft of a copper plug, the property of Messrs. O. E. Warren and Co. Inspector Sim prosecuted. The defendant denied the charge. Mr. Warren said the plug was used in a flashing tank. The defendant, in order to remove it, had to open the lid of the tank. Defendant said that he was simply carrying the plug when he was arrested. Mr. Warren told his Worship that defendant, in removing these plugs, spoilt the set. There would be great difficulty in firing them back which would cause inconvenience to their customers in Wanchow, as they wanted the tank. Defendant was simply a coolie and had no right to take the plug. His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and three hours' stocks.

Conflicting Evidence.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with the larceny of \$10 from the person of another Chinese in Morrison Street. Complainant said that on Wednesday he, with his nephew, bought some cakes in a shop. After everything had been settled, he prepared to carry the cakes home. Defendant jostled him and snatched \$10 from his breast pocket. A rickshaw coolie, who had seen the occurrence attempted to arrest defendant, but the latter struggled free and was eventually arrested by three European constables. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he accidentally collided with complainant in the shop, thereupon the latter assaulted him and accused him of snatching. The accountant of the shop deposed that he saw the complainant holding the defendant's wrist and called out "Snatching." Complainant's nephew, also, gave evidence. Owing to the inconsistent evidence in complainant's story, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

COTTON REELS.

The Sun Company Prosecuted.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, the Sun Co., Ltd., was summoned for applying an alleged false trade description. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

In outlining the case, the Crown Solicitor said that the defendants were charged with applying a false trade description in regard to cotton-reels. The facts were that on the 16th August Inspector Terrett sent a Chinese detective named Wong Kai to the Sun Company to buy two reels of cotton of the "Necktie" brand. The detective bought them and handed them over to Inspector Terrett who was outside the shop. Inspector Terrett then went into the shop and asked for the same brand of cotton and a salesman replied that they had no more. The Inspector then produced the two reels and asked for the same kind as that which he had. The salesman produced a box and 88 cents was paid for it. On measuring, the Inspector found that the reel contained 459 yards, whereas the label stated that it contained 500 yards.

The Chinese detective then went into the witness-box and deposed that, acting under Inspector Terrett's instructions, he bought two reels of cotton for which he paid 16 cents. He came out of the shop and handed them to the Inspector who was outside the shop. The Inspector then went in and bought some more. Witness asked the salesman how many yards the reel contained and received a reply that it contained 500 yards.

Mr. Wakeman:—You know what is the name of the salesman?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Wakeman:—What is his name?

Witness:—Tang Wei Pan.

Mr. Wakeman:—What did you do then?

Witness:—The man gave me these two reels wrapped up in paper, and I took them down and handed them to Inspector Terrett.

Mr. Wakeman:—What did you do after that?

Witness:—Then Inspector Terrett went inside the shop to make more purchases.

Mr. Wakeman:—Did you go with him?

Witness:—Yes.

Inspector Terrett then gave evidence to the effect that on August 16th he sent Wong Kai to the Sun Co., to buy two reels of the "Necktie" brand of cotton. When the detective had handed the two reels to him, he went into the shop and asked for some reels of the same brand. The salesman said that they had none, but after he had produced the reels from his pocket the salesman showed him a box. He paid 88 cents for that box, which contained a dozen reels. He asked the salesman how many yards the reels contained and he replied 500 yards. He then said that he was Inspector of Weights and Measures and asked for a man to be present, as it was his intention to measure the reel. A man then came out who represented himself as the manager. Then he proceeded to measure the reel on the shop's standard measure, and found it to be 459 yards. He then informed the man that the reel was about 40 yards short, and he replied "Nearly all Japanese goods are short in measure." He invited the manager to come to the Police Station on the next morning, as he wished to test the reels on the machine. The manager did not come the next day, but the interpreter of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings was present. The second reel which Wong Kai purchased was measured and found to contain 483 yards. Two other reels were measured and contained 493 and 528 yards respectively.

Mr. Wakeman:—Where did the third and fourth reels come from?

Witness:—These came from the box I purchased.

Continuing, witness said that on the 26th at about 11.30 a.m. he again measured another five reels in the presence of the interpreter. The interpreter picked out two of the reels and found

THE J.P.'S ELECTION.

Mr. Bird Returned by Narrow Majority.

Last evening at the Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court the election took place among the Justices of the Peace for a representative to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. Voting took place from 4 to 5.30 p.m. during which time a stream of J.P.'s could be seen going to register their votes. The candidates were Mr. H. W. Bird and Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe was the returning officer, and he was assisted by Messrs. O. A. D. Melbourne and G. A. Woodcock. At 5.30 p.m. the ballot box was closed, and the votes were at once counted. A quarter-of-an-hour had hardly elapsed when Mr. Wolfe announced the result as follows:—

Mr. Bird.....44 votes.

Mr. Lowe.....40 "

There were 127 non-official J.P.'s on the roll, and though a large number of these are absent from the Colony no fewer than 84 voted, which we understand, is a record vote. Mr. O. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., was the first to vote. Both candidates were present when the result was made known, and the successful nominee was warmly congratulated by those who had gathered to witness the proceedings. Mr. Lowe being the first to extend his felicitations to Mr. Bird. There were no speeches delivered, however.

Deep interest had been centred in the contest, and there was quite an atmosphere of the real "electioneering" spirit abroad, due to the issuing of election addresses and posters, as well as the employment of motor-cars. As will be seen, the voting was very close indeed, for a couple of votes transferred from the successful candidate to the loser would have resulted in a tie. We offer our congratulations to Mr. Bird on his success, and hope that during the short term of office for which he will serve he will take occasion to press for consideration of the housing problem, which is the burning question at the moment and upon which both candidates laid stress in their election addresses. Mr. Lowe certainly made a splendid fight on independent lines, and, though he just failed to carry the day, we trust that at some other time, if the occasion presents itself, he will see fit to come forward once again as a candidate.

The general interest manifested in the contest, though it was confined to the Justices of the Peace, is a good sign of the quickening spirit of interest in public affairs, which would, we are sure, be even more keenly demonstrated were the public given the opportunity to have a direct right to elect its own Unofficial representatives.

Shanghai Water Polo.

In the Water Polo League match played at the Municipal Bath recently the International Swimming Club beat the Japanese Swimming Club by eight goals to nil. The goals for the winners were scored by Jensen (5) and Eckenrode (3).

558 yards respectively. He took out three and they measured 475, 490 and 480 yards respectively. After that he applied for a summons and then took out a warrant. Cross-examined by Mr. Davidson, witness denied that he emphasised the fact that the salesman told him there were no more reels with a view to prejudicing the Company. He went to the shop at about 3 p.m. and there were a good number of people. He counted out the number of the yards loudly, so that the salesman could check.

Mr. Wakeman then addressed his Worship, and Mr. Davidson also addressed the Court and brought out the point that his clients acted innocently. There would be a great deal of trouble involved and special machinery would have to be brought in order to measure the reels. He contended that the Sun Co. did not intend to defraud their customers. His Worship remarked that he had to take some time to consider the case, and adjourned the trial.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The different shoes chosen for the standard boots for women do not apparently include size one, which raises an interesting point. Some little time ago an old curiosity shop in a country town showed in its window a lady's shoe of ancient date. It was made of a grey-blue brocade silk, with a large square-cut tongue and fastened with a buckle. The heel was very high, made of wood and covered with red-brown leather. It was a beautiful shoe, and might have belonged to a lady of Marie Antoinette's Court, or even have trodden dances in the time of our Merry Monarch. But it was extraordinarily small that 999 women would have failed to get it on. The thousandth happened to see it, was fascinated by its appearance, and asked if she might try it on. If fitted exactly, for this exceptional lady took size one in shoes. Was the normal-size foot of that age the abnormal one of this? One wonders. And have women's hands, feet, and waists developed to suit the work which nowadays they have to do?

The permission granted to Mr. Peto in the House of Commons recently to move an amendment while seated is a concession the House readily makes when a member is suffering from sickness or infirmity. The rule in both Houses is that every member who wishes to speak must rise in his place, and stand uncovered while he is addressing the House. Unless a member wears his hat under certain circumstances he is not in order and cannot be heard. Under other conditions if he is bareheaded he is equally at fault and will inevitably have his attention drawn to the fact by the Speaker. The hat, indeed, plays a most important part in Parliamentary proceedings. Without it at one time a member could not reserve his seat, but lenient Speakers have occasionally sanctioned the use of gloves for the purpose, and a card with the member's name on it is now regarded as sufficient. A hat must be worn when a member speaks to a point of order during a division, but it is a great breach of etiquette to wear one while a message from the Sovereign is being read or when a member is entering or leaving the Chamber. The only members who are allowed to leave their hats outside are the Whips. A bare head in their case is the outward visible sign of the office they hold.

Charles Malato, who at the age of sixty has volunteered for active service in the French army, migrated to London in the early nineties, after serving twelve months imprisonment for a newspaper article of extreme revolutionary tendencies, and soon became a familiar figure to London pressmen. Those were the days when Raynol, Vallant, Emile Henry, and others of an anarchistic tendencies kept Paris in a state of chronic terror. After an outrage knowing journalists would seek out Malato, who was generally good for a column interview. If absent from his little bed-sitting-room in Great Titchfield Street, he would probably be found close at hand in Charlotte Street at a "grocer's shop" owned by an old Communist who had prospered in London and kept open house for all exiled revolutionaries. There was nothing conspirator-like in Malato's appearance, on which two terms of imprisonment in France and a spell of New Caledonia had left no mark. With his ample girth and plump, jovial face, he looked more like the padrone of an Italian inn than the author of "Le Philosophie de l'Anarchie." His London experiences eventually served to form a book, "Les Joyances de l'Exil." It contains some remarkably frank views of English life, and is full of humour, both conscious and unconscious. A good example of the "under the surface" view of things, which is the hallmark of the anarchist's eye.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The South and the European War.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—
The Military Government in Canton, representing all constitutional provinces, has been advised that a part of the Chekiang Army has decided to join the Republican ranks.

The Chinese Labour Union abroad has petitioned the Military Government to take an active part against the Central Powers. It is understood that the South-West will pursue an aggressive step as soon as possible.

The South-Western leaders believe that the election of the high office of the President of the Republic is a sacred duty of a properly constituted National Assembly; that it cannot be barred according to the selfish desire of a few Military Governors or Commanders; that a make-believe peace concluded through the division of high political officers among the trouble-making individuals will tend to produce further disorder; and that the rebels and traitors to the country should be punished and not encouraged.

Preparation is being made by the National Assembly to continue the drafting of a permanent Constitution for the Republic, a task almost completed when the Assembly was forced to leave Peking, June 12, 1917.

The term of the present Assembly was to have expired some months ago if it had been able to function without military interference. The present Assembly expects to sit for the full length of its term or until another legal National Assembly is elected.

WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is under-nourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course to-day; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Essex Street, Shanghai.

Mourners' Gilt Stars.

President Wilson approved recently the suggestion of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, that instead of wearing conventional mourning for relatives who have died in the military or naval service, American women should wear a black band on the left arm, with a gilt star on the band for each member of the family who has given his life for the country.

A WOOD IN FRANCE.

Nature in Sight of the Line.

Large woods form in the North of France a preserve of the wild life which to English eyes is deficient in the fields and villages. Here are the birds and flowers which recall our country-side with its sheltering hedges, and the "wet, bird-beautified English lawn." And here, a few miles back from the line, the summer life of nature proceeds untroubled by the rumble of the guns and the drone of the aeroplanes overhead, in a kind of inviolable fairyland says a correspondent in the Times.

From the east side of one such wood one looks over miles of undulating upland, first coloured with summer crops, and gradually growing higher and whiter till it merges in an opaline haze on a thirty and famous ridge. All day and all night the guns pant on the ridge, breaking out at irregular and to us inconsequent intervals into spells of "drum fire," lasting 20 minutes, an hour, three hours. Then we may see in the coolness of gathering night the horizon ringed with the serried line of German lights, ascending like stalked lilacs of fire, blooming brightly and steadily against the darkness, and descending and fading on the ridge. By day these outbursts of the guns seem to intensify the misty glare on the distant chalk, and to send the dry east wind flurrying in a lesser restlessness into the boughs of the beeches. Their quiet aisles and happy summer life seem an anachronism, an existence half unreal; and yet there is the real and stable life, and their orchids and orchids will continue when the guns are still and children roam again on the ridge.

The woods combine familiar English features with others which belong more definitely to Continental Europe. Primroses cease between the months of the Seine and the Somme; they are replaced by the true cypripedium, a primula which strangely outlasts the primrose in the same way from a certain tract in Essex and the neighbouring counties. Wide spaces in the wood are now clothed with its cowslip-like leaves, mingled with anemone leaves and the green heads of seeding bluebells. In more shady places the lily of the valley has been flowering in broad beds, excluding almost all other vegetation, as it does in certain woods on the Cotswold Hills. Herb paris, Solomon's seal blue c. lumbine recall choice corners of English coverts; and other shade and moisture-loving plants, such as yellow nettle, pink valerian, ragged robin, and wood anemone are as abundant here as there. But in no small patch of English wood would one be likely to find seven kinds of orchids blooming together—wayblade, purple, fly orchid, butterfly, bird's nest, large baton orchid, and white bell orchid—though all are rare or common English species.

Among the birds of the wood the Central European affinity is more marked than among its flowers. Song-thrushes, robins, willow-wrens, and blackcaps are not only much scarcer than they are in England, but sing more feebly. This is a marked characteristic of the less abundant song-birds in France. It seems to be due to the comparative lack of the incentive of rivalry. One singing thrush or robin impels another of its kind to more eager song; and the more numerous the singers, the better the performance of all, or almost all. Whitethroats, which are abundant in this part of France, sing at least as spiritedly as in England. The scarcity of song thrushes is very marked; and they sing for so many months and so admirably, that no other bird can quite take their place.

The pair of great grey shrikes which hunt the oaks still standing in a wide clearing are to English eyes larger and paler than birds in England at all like the golden oriole. It is true that orioles visit England, have nested repeatedly in one small district, and would probably colonise a wider southern tract if they were not persistently shot. But very few people have seen them in England; and they are equally delightful to see and sing. Figures of birds of a graceful form and brilliant golden-yellow plumage.

SWISS FOR WORLD PEACE.

Ready to Aid in Forming Society of Nations.

Berne, Switzerland, June 30.—Switzerland considers that its history and its democratic character make it obligatory upon the little republic to take up the problem of a society of nations, according to President Callender. In an address to Parliament at its opening the President told the lawmakers that the Federal Council has asked Prof. Max Huber to prepare a plan for a society of nations, which will then be submitted to a committee of experts, examined by them, and finally presented to the Council and to Parliament for action.

The Federal Council, the President added, will do what is possible toward arbitration during the present conflict, but only in case both groups of belligerents are in accord with such a step. Such a condition, the Swiss Executive admits, is not easy of realisation, each belligerent party estimating in turn that this or that moment is the right one. Nevertheless, the Federal Council considers it its duty to neglect no step which may bring about international peace and concord.

RIVETING CONTESTS.

Some Recent Feats.

In a nine-hour day William Smith, of Messrs. Brown's yard, Clyde Bank, has accomplished a record by driving 8,783 rivets. This feat was done with a Boyer hammer, which is worked from the shoulder and weighs 19 lb 13 oz. The following is the position of the various competitors:—
May 7.—R. Farrant, Bromley-by-Bow ... 4,276
May 14.—Daniel Deviney, Clyde ... 4,422
May 16.—Charles Knight, Baltimore ... 4,875
May 22.—Tom Moore, Oakland (Cal.) ... 5,629
May 23.—William Moses, Barrow ... 5,894
May 25.—William Smith, Clyde Bank ... 6,783
A squad was attempting (on May 27) at the shipyard of J. Crichton and Co., Ltd. (Saltney, near Chester) to create a record for hand-riveting when officials of the Boiler-makers' Society intervened, and stopped the operation. The men began at six o'clock, and intended to work in three shifts of three hours each. When they were stopped at 2.30 they had driven 2,007 steel rivets, each five-eighths of an inch, into frames for ships' sides, in 6½ hours.

large as a missel-thrush, and looking larger from his brilliant colour. Splash his wings and tail with black, to set off the yellow more alluringly; set him at home among the branches of tall shade-trees, and bid him hang his nest, like a goldfinch's, among their outmost forks. Give him a voice of exotic sweetness, and more than the blackbird's careless ease, and animate him with a mixture of activity and shyness which keeps him perpetually flushing half-shown among his high boughs and screening foliage—sometimes a golden gleam and sometimes only a fugitive liquid voice. So you will have made your oriole; and for his own part, to show he, too, is earthly, he will change his note at times, and squall and screech in the tree-tops in a voice you will not realize is his own. His hen is a duller greenish bird, distantly resembling him, but only distantly. Making a game of his shyness, he will sometimes whistle to rouse you in the grey of morning, and then he no more heard about your dwelling all day. He has not many notes—seven is a lengthy strain—but they have a rich, fresh sweetness like that of no other bird. And why, having made him, did you call him the oriole? From "orioles" bed Latin for a little golden thing; in this case a bird, you will say. But his name in French is "loriot," and he tells you it as he sings. "Ti-li-li, loriot," he calls from the beech-crown, above the steady undergrowth of the grass on the ridge; and nothing for them.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Seizure of Enemy Property.
New York, Aug. 21.—The Alien Property Custodian has seized 1,057,000 pounds of devitalized wheat gluten stored near here, which it is believed was to have found its way to Germany through Switzerland.

Shipping Achievements Thrill Men in France.

Washington, August 21.—News of American achievements in shipbuilding is eagerly received at the American front. General Pershing, writing of its reception, says, "It thrills every American in France." Pershing's message was answered by the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a cable expressing the determination to "put tonnage behind the American spearhead in France."

U. S. Ship Building Makes Rapid Strides.
Cleveland, O., August 21.—Statistics reported at a meeting of shipyard owners here showed that ship building in the United States has increased from 40,000 to 375,000 tons since the United States entered the war.

Food Prices Jump.
Washington, August 21.—The Bureau of Statistics announced that a comparison of retail food prices on July 15, with those of the same date last year showed increases averaging 69 per cent.

Large Cotton Supply.
Washington, August 21.—The census report for July showed 4,236,283 tons of cotton on hand, not counting shipments received at mills.

Butter for the Army.
Washington, August 21.—A War Department statement shows that the American Army is using a million and a quarter pounds of butter and 700,000 pounds of oleomargarine monthly.

German Officers Repatriated.
Washington, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from France says that German officers formerly interned in Switzerland, have been repatriated and have been sent on military duty to Ukraine in violation of the agreement of Berne.

Liberty Bonds Higher.
New York, August 22.—Liberty Bonds of the first issue made another high record to-day on the New York Stock Exchange when they sold at 102.6.

U. S. Flyer's Record.
Washington, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department announces that Lieutenant Edward G. Chamberlain, marine corps aviator, in three weeks participated in 15 bombing raids over the German lines, accompanied by the British air squadron to which he was recently attached. He was in five raids in one day without mishap, rendering conspicuous service. Returning from a raid over Bruges he was shelled continuously for 45 minutes and while six British machines were put out of action he continued undaunted and returned ready for another fight.

Japanese Shipping Lines to New Orleans.
New Orleans, August 22.—Merchants on the gulf have welcomed the announcement that the Asahi, Shonan, Kishu, would inaugurate a regular steamship service between Yokohama, Kobe, and New Orleans beginning in

TO STOP ADVERTISING IS TO SHOW THE WHITE FLAG

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and the Big Gun is the
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Special Service Squad.
Members of this Squad are required to return to the Stores Officer, Headquarters Office, on or before Friday, August 30, the belts issued to them in or about the month of February last. The Stores Officer will attend for this purpose each evening between 4.30 and 6 p.m.

Route March.
All ranks, except those on duty, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2. Uniform—belts, spikes and belts. Mounted Police will report at the Fire Station at 6 p.m.

Belts.
Section Commanders are held responsible for seeing that all members of their respective Sections are in possession of belts.

Presentation.
A presentation to C. S. M. Wilks will take place at H. Q. Club on Friday, August 30, at 5.45 p.m.

Headquarters Club.
The performance by the Band arranged for Friday, August 30, is cancelled.

Reserve Ration for U. S. Army in France.

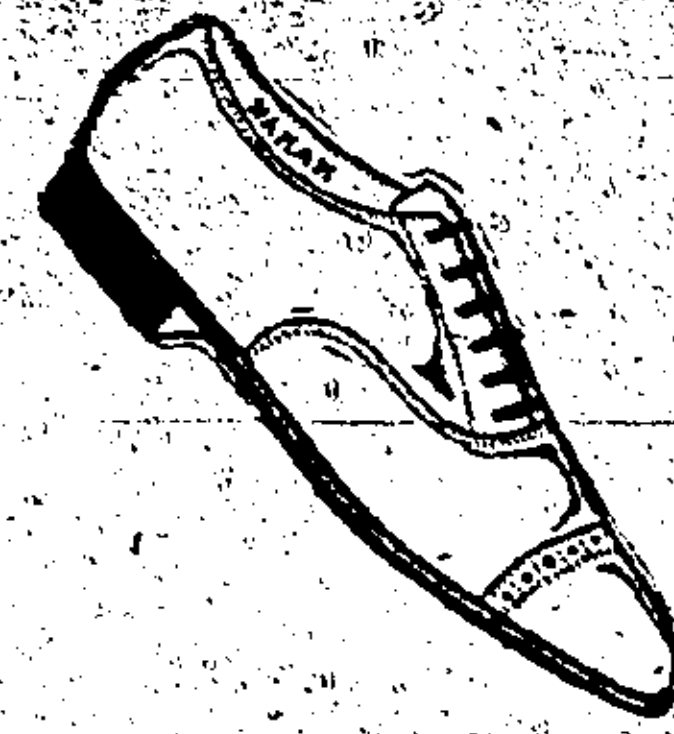
Washington, August 22.—The War Department has announced a special reserve ration which has been adopted for use in the trenches in France. It is packed in galvanized iron tins hermetically sealed as protection from gas poisoning. It includes hard beef, corn beef, corn beef hash, roast beef, salmon, sardines, soluble coffee, sugar and salt. It is to be used only in emergency by men in the trenches who are normally supplied with hot and freshly cooked food.

U. S. Loans for Farmers.
Washington, August 22.—The United States Farm Labor Board has allotted among the farmers of five states \$5,000,000 provided by the government for small loans to farmers in the drought and heat-stricken region; the money to be used for purchasing seeds.

War Stamp Sales Reach \$611,655,000.
Washington, August 22.—The Treasury Department announces that the sale of war savings certificates and thrift stamps had reached on Saturday, the sum of \$601,655,338 of a maturity value of \$721,384,750.

Cargo for Holland.
Washington, Aug. 22.—The War Trade Board has granted the request of the Netherlands government for permission to the steamer "Levens" (Amsterdam) to take a cargo of 10,000 tons of cereals to Holland. The Netherlands has agreed that the steamer on its next trip shall carry cargo

H A N A N



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J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
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Telephone No. 161.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Kilano Maru T. 15,930	WED., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,601	SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZEPHRA, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, SYDNEY, HOBART, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, HAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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* Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

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For further information apply to

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	31st Aug. at noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,500	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,300	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call to Japan free of charge.

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"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
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"NANKING"	October 21st.
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General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Singon	30th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	1st Sept. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	1st Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Paoting	3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Aug. 29, 1918.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Djemmer	Java	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	Kobe
Tijmanock	Java	14th Sept.	4th Sept.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tijpanas	Java	22nd Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tijini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	18th Sept.	Java
Tijiwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	25th Sept.	Macassar
Tijmanock	Chingwantao	26th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.

Steamers	Captain	Leaving
Hailhong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 30th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	THUR., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Sat., 31st Aug. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Maungang	Wed., 4th Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "SWAISANG" and "VITIN" calling at Swatow and Amoy.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WILKIE" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 1000 tons accommodation for passengers.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Warning to Masters.
Masters of British ships are warned by the Board of Trade to exercise the utmost vigilance with respect to persons boarding their vessels at foreign ports, and also with whom they deal in respect of ships' supplies at such ports.

Shipping Combine Abandoned.
It is reported that in the early months of this year a proposal was made to establish a steamship company with a capital of ¥30,000,000 by combining the shipping departments of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., the Kihara Company, and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. This proposal is said to have been discussed several times by those concerned, but it is now reported that the scheme has been abandoned.

The N.Y.K. Shanghai Line.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has recently withdrawn the Chikuzen-maru and the Kumano-maru from the Shanghai line, in other words, the tonnage on this line has been reduced by one half, and as a result a growing accumulation of Japan cargo at Shanghai is reported. The steamship company has now decided to remove the Saishu-maru from the Kobe-Osaka line to the Shanghai route in a few days. The Liaotung-maru will also be placed on this route shortly.

The Shipping Market.
It was believed that the charter of vessels by the Japanese Government in connection with the Vladivostok expedition would produce no noticeable effect on the shipping market, but it is now reported that the number of steamers requisitioned has been suddenly increased, the result being an advance in freight and charter rate on the shipping market in Kobe. A week ago the Dairen freight was 70 sen, but it has now advanced to 90 sen. The coasting charter rate for 3,000-ton vessels has risen from about ¥26 to ¥30 and that for 2,500-ton vessels from ¥25 to ¥28.

Coal for Japanese Steamers on the Indian Service.

Japanese steamers going in the direction of Calcutta and Bombay carry coal only for the outward voyage, loading the coal necessary for the return voyage at Bombay. As already noted, the British authorities approached the Japanese Government with a request to see if all Japanese ships cannot carry from Japan the coal necessary for the round trip, the reason being that the transport of coal from the interior of India to the coast interferes with the carriage of munitions of war. It is now reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other steamship companies have decided to call at Singapore on the return voyage.

Japanese Shipping Disasters.

The Koyo-maru, 250 tons, owned by Mr. (formerly Count) Otani Kodzui, ex-Chief Abbot of the West Hongwanji, left Takao, Formosa, on July 22nd last with a cargo of machinery, medical apparatus, and medicines, and with 16 Cantonese and 20 Japanese on board, including some who are to engage in enterprises in the South Seas promoted by Mr. Otani. On the night of July 28th the ship was caught in a storm near Barisan (I) Island and sank. Twenty-four Cantonese and four Japanese were rescued by a Japanese steamer, but it is feared all the others are drowned. The "S.K. Yuko-maru," a wooden ship of 874 tons, chartered to the Okinawa Kisen Kaisha, while en route from Chinnampo to Osaka with a cargo of 950 tons of Korean rice, sank in a storm off Tashima early on the morning of the 9th instant. Twenty-one of the crew were rescued, but thirteen others are missing.

Japanese Concrete Ships for America.

The association of shipbuilders formed in connection with agreements to sell ships to the United States in return for supplies of shipbuilding materials, has received an inquiry from the U.S. Shipping Board as to the possibility of building concrete ships in Japan to the order of the United States. The inquiry adds that if this proposal is acceptable, the American Government will place orders with Japanese shipbuilders. The association of shipbuilders has decided to ask for full particulars regarding the design, construction, and other points of the ships wanted, and to hold a further conference on receipt of this information. It is believed that unless the American offer is highly remunerative, Japanese shipbuilders will not accept the proposal in view of the necessity of setting up special equipment to build concrete ships, which they believe will not make them more competitive.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

Heavy German Losses.

London, Aug. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: A feature of Sunday's fighting with General Manstein's army was a German attempt to oust the French from the heights between Juvigny and Croisements. The French at first yielded a little ground, but recovered it by a brilliant counter-attack. The Germans later made other futile attacks and lost heavily as a result of the French machine-gunning and artillery barrage. The battle-field was covered with German corpses.

The British Attacks.

London, Aug. 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces that the prisoners taken since the morning of the 21st last, number 11,000. We have traversed Mont Auban and captured the High Wood. The New Zealanders have fought their way fiercely to the northern outskirts of Bapaume while the Australians are progressing towards Compiègne and eastward of Suzanne.

At three o'clock this morning Canadians, Scottish and Londoners attacked on both sides of the Scarpe from Croiselles to the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. On the south bank the Canadians attacked gallantly, passed through the enemy's foremost defences and captured Orange Hill. In their first rush the Canadians, despite rainstorms, soon reached Wancourt and Monchy-le-Freux, capturing both and progressing beyond them. North of the Scarpe the Scots captured the first German defences south of Gavrelle, reached the outskirts of Roux, and captured the chemical works north thereof. Scots and Londoners completed the capture of the high ground between Croiselles and Hamel taking many prisoners.

Southward our advance continued on both banks of the Somme. Australians took Cappy and progressed eastward. Northward of the Somme they captured Suzanne. Further north the English advanced in the direction of Mont Auban. The Welsh captured Bazentin-le-Grand. Our pressure everywhere has been maintained and the line advanced in certain sectors.

French Progress Increased.

London, Aug. 27.

A French communiqué says: South of the Avre this morning we increased our progress in the region of St. Marc after repelling several counter-attacks. During yesterday we took prisoner eleven hundred, including thirty-six officers. Between the Oise and Aisne yesterday a German counter-attack west of Chavigny failed. We advanced our line twelve hundred metres east of Bagneux. There was lively artillery action at night time between the Ailette and the Aisne.

Severe Fighting on British Front.

London, Aug. 27.

In the afternoon Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was severe fighting on Monday afternoon and evening between Maricourt and Bapaume and also northward of that town. The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly in strength, incurring great losses from our fire, but was unable to arrest our progress. The English and Welsh pushed through Mont Auban and along the crest of the ridge, capturing High Wood and reaching Longueval. Here a heavy counter-attack at 6.30 in the evening forced us back towards Bazentin-le-Grand and High Wood. On this line we broke up the enemy's attack and, again advancing, established ourselves well eastward of High Wood. Early in the night the enemy counter-attacked a second time and was driven off by fire alone before reaching our positions. Northward of High Wood the enemy twice counter-attacked in the neighbourhood of Longueval pressing back our advanced troops four hundred or five hundred yards where his infantry were stopped and driven back. The New Zealanders, after fierce fighting, established themselves on the northern outskirts of Bapaume. The English further north progressed towards Souchez and had hard fighting about Croisilles. On the right battle-front the Australians continued to advance astride the Somme and made substantial progress towards Compiègne and eastward of Suzanne. On the left of the battle-front the Canadians in the afternoon captured the huge eastward of Wancourt and established themselves eastward of Guenappe. Northward of the Scarpe the Scottish troops renewing their attack at night made substantial progress towards Flouvast. Our prisoners since the morning of the 21st exceed 31,000.

Great Possibilities.

Paris, Aug. 27.

French critics all pay a tribute to the great value of the present British operations, especially in pinning down huge enemy forces. They point out that Bapaume could have been taken two days ago, but the British prefer to manoeuvre the Germans out of it.

The well known writer Colonel Fabry shows why it is essential for the enemy to desperately defend the way to Douai and Cambrai. If the Allies could seize the triangle formed by these towns and Valenciennes and cross the roads of Longwy, Longuyon and Montmédy then practically the whole network of railways which feeds the enemy's present front would be cut, which would mean the strangulation of his armies in France.

Excellent Progress.

London, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: Up to Sunday night it is estimated that the enemy has been forced to use between the Scarpe and Aisne at least seventy divisions since August 8th. Two thousand prisoners and some guns have been captured as the result of yesterday's extension of the battle-front northwards by the attack behind Arras. Our progress is excellent considering the difficulties of ground. Our casualties were very light. A few tanks co-operated, but perhaps it partook more of an infantry battle than any of the recent fighting. North of the Scarpe we merely adjusted our flank in the course of which the Highlanders occupied the famous Roux chemical works. The enemy has withdrawn into the wooded contours eastward of Monchy, where he is stiffening his resistance in favourable defensive country, especially in Bois-du-Bart and Guggaw Wood. Meanwhile they are now well eastward of the Suzanne-Cappy line while northward of the river they have entered Yzez Wood. The enemy is still in Thillois and is reported to be in considerable strength on the eastern edge of Bapaume and along the Cambrai road. It is understood that at 4.45 this morning some Britishers attacked near Somme. Details are at present unavailable.

Furious Street Fighting.

London, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states: General Doherty began attacking at 6.45 in the morning at Fresnoy-le-Roye of which the capture was announced in a French communiqué. The attack on the village, which covers the road from the north, was preceded by heavy artillery. The village was strongly defended. The Germans desperately resisted and furious street fighting ensued with bayonets and grenades. The French repulsed several violent counter-attacks. The capture of St. Marc was apparently the result of a brilliant little operation. The net result is a considerable improvement in our positions around Roye.

(Continued on Page 10.)

CHINESE IN FRANCE.

An American Correspondent's View.

A source of never-ending merriment and amusement to the Yanks in France is the presence of the Chinese labour detachment, writes an American correspondent with the American Army in France. These Chinese are funny. They take the war as one big joke and their job as one prolonged holiday. You never see one but he wears a smile. They work when they have to and the rest of the time they play.

It is a source of great amusement to the Americans, and evidently to the Chinese, to explain to one another the different aspects of the war. I have seen three or four doughboys in the midst of a bunch of Chinese, all talking as hard as they can go and neither group understanding more than one or two words of what the other is saying. The Americans like to watch the Chinese talk. Our doughboys have not learned any Chinese, but the Chinese have learned some English words. I don't know by what trick of psychology, or whether it is the fault of the doughboys, but the English words the Chinese spring on one would never get by in polite society. They seem to have an extraordinary gift for acquiring all the different forms of American profanity. Of course, they do not comprehend the right use of said profanity and the use they do make of some of our favoured, though irreligious, expletives is ludicrous in the extreme. They will go into a little French grocery store, pick up some article, and then address the proprietor of the magasin in the most awful terms.

Inasmuch as the French tradespeople understand much English by this time, the Chinese often leaves through the door followed by a stale egg or a soft onion. And he always laughs about it. It is quite remarkable that the Chinese do not pick up French. I have seen only one or two of them who can understand even the most commonly used words.

If the United States wishes to avoid some Oriental international complications I believe it would be a good thing to persuade the directors of the Y.M.C.A. to transfer some of their numerous men over here to the job of tutors in polite English for the benefit of our Allies, the Chinese.

To-day is Sunday, the Chinese day off. They always parade on Sunday. And what a parade! Since it got warm each has an umbrella. The umbrellas were just ordinary umbrellas when the Chinese bought them, but to-day Lee Sang and his pals had gathered bouquets of buttercups and other flowers and all around the edges of the umbrellas were hung little bunches of flowers, and on the tip of the umbrellas a bunch of red flowers. Recently one of the French stores here got in a stock of white pyjamas. Seven of the Chinese had bought these pyjamas and were them for Dinamoone flimsy. A dignified old Frenchman stopped me on the street and said that something should be done about it—the Chinese were walking around without their clothes.

Some mention should be made of the headgear of the Chinese. Several of them had acquired straw hats of bizarre and varied shapes. One wore an American officer's discarded barrack cap. One had an old American campaign hat. Another wore an English tin "kelly," and still another had found an old French trench hat. It was a bizarre get-up.

As a rule the Chinese are well behaved. They live their own life and mix with the French or the Americans only on invitation. They seem unable to hold enough French words to get tipsy. With good reason they like excellent labourers, but, when not wanted, they are performing a useful war service. They are generally speaking for each smiling Chinik winking a shovelful of the life "and" "and" or one American is released for work further to the front.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were—

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.),
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventura),
The Hon. Mr. C. Severn O.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.
The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Council).

Financial.

The following votes, recommended by H.E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Lighting (9) extensions of lighting.

A sum of \$5,100 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, typhoon and rainstorm damages.

A sum of \$5,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, repairing and cooling yard for Government launches.

A sum of \$300,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, contribution to Imperial Government for war purposes.

A sum of \$31,779.17 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, reinforced concrete wharf at Kowloon terminus.

A sum of \$1,686.50 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, clothing, and accoutrements for Police Reserve.

A sum of \$6,300 in aid of the following votes:—Imports and Exports Department, other charges:—Factory, fuel, \$5,000; launch, coal, \$900; incidental expenses, \$400.

A sum of \$1,300 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, other charges:—Cleansing, and sanitary materials, \$1,000; light, \$300.

Supplementary Vote.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two Dollars and fifty-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1917. In doing so, he said that it would be seen that five items in the Bill this year were covered by the Supplementary Vote and he did not propose to offer any further explanations at present.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, referring to the Vote, said he would like an explanation regarding the item of \$245,000, stated to be lost on exchange. He would like to know how the loss on exchange occurred. Regarding the item headed Lunatic Asylum in the Budget, His Excellency would remember that quite recently the reports of the Medical and Sanitary authorities for 1917 were laid on the table. On Page 46 of that report there was a special report with reference to the Lunatic Asylum. He was rather astonished when he read this report, because it seemed to show that a considerable number of Europeans and Chinese were admitted during 1917 and discharged in the course of the same year. He did not expect an answer on the point then, but if His Excellency referred to the report he would see in connection with the Lunatic Asylum some very curious figures relating to the number of people who were admitted and discharged in 1917, which seemed to imply that people were hastily admitted to the institution. A considerable number of Europeans between 20 and 30—seemed to have been admitted and then discharged in the same year.

Dealing with the question of the Military Contribution, Mr. Pollock said that he noticed that the Colony had contributed no less a sum than two and three-quarter million dollars. They were all very glad, especially in war time, that there should be a very necessary contribution made towards the military funds of the Empire, but one could not help feeling that charity began at home—be ought not to see the word charity, justice—began at home. As regarded the question of the Service Dollar, there was no doubt that it was a very unsatisfactory state. The Unofficial Members of the Council were in conference on the subject.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to

and an amended Chinese, the figures were then more striking, 150 being admitted and 150 discharged. It was rather difficult for an ordinary person to understand how it was that people, if they really desired to be put in the Asylum, should be discharged so soon. It would seem as though they were too freely admitted in the first instance. As he had said before, he did not expect that His Excellency would be prepared to answer the question then, but he hoped that he would do so at some future date.

His Excellency replied that he could answer the question. The Lunatic Asylum was not intended to be a permanent habitat. That was the reason why there was a larger proportion dealt with. The Europeans were repatriated.

His Excellency pointed out that all these questions did not affect the Supplementary Vote. The question is whether we can, in justice to the people in the Service, continue to remit this money home while these hardships are being imposed on them. That is the way I would bring it in.

Mr. Thomson:—It does not affect the Bill.

Mr. Pollock:—It is in the draft of appropriation. It must be obvious to everyone that the continued rise in the dollar is making the hardship all the greater. In November last a partial grant was made, but this was not sufficient. The Unofficial members trust that Your Excellency will deal with the matter sympathetically and that the Unofficial members can join with the Official members in pushing the authorities at home to move in the matter.

After referring to certain work which had not been completed and which it was stated by the P. W. D. had had to be held over temporarily, Mr. Pollock drew attention to the question of ferry systems and said it seemed that this question had been hanging fire a good deal. Provision should be made for an improved service to Aberdeen. More Europeans would go to Aberdeen if there was an improved ferry service to Aberdeen from which place they could walk to Deep Water Bay for bathing. The accommodation for Europeans should be first-class. In regard to the dredger St. Enoch this vessel seemed a constant expense. The late Mr. Hewitt constantly complained that it was a very expensive vessel. With regard to the Kowloon-Canton Railway it was very satisfactory to see that there was a saving of nearly \$90,000. He would simply add that it was desirable that the Chinese authorities should be strongly urged to connect up Canton with Hankow, so that our railway might be a trunk system extending throughout China.

Replying in regard to the question of the ferry service, Mr. Hon. Mr. Chatham said that arrangements were progressing. Tenders had been invited and it was hoped the new service would be started on the first of January next year. The St. Enoch was certainly in a poor state of repair. The dredging machinery required repair, and it was impossible, to secure the necessary machinery.

His Excellency the Governor, touching on the question of revenue in regard to education, said that personally he was strongly of opinion that as they were dealing principally with an alien population it was much more important to spend as much as they could on housing, water, etc., than it was giving them elaborate education. The point Mr. Pollock had raised regarding the British schools should be looked into. He would look into the matter, but he could not promise a Committee because he had an inherent objection to committees. So far as the railway was concerned, the Hon. member could rest assured that the Government was only too anxious to do anything it could to get the railway linked up with the connection he referred to, but he was afraid it was a long way off.

The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to

BRITISH AERIAL CHAIN.

Commercial Transport.

A correspondent in the Times says:—Arguments in support of the immediate establishment of aerial transport as a commercial basis are being freely put forward at the present time. The extreme future importance of aeroplanes in commerce is fully recognised by the British authorities, but there are military objections to any measures which would transfer men and material from the Royal Air Force to civilian activities while the war has still to be won.

The suggestion has been advanced that machines which are out of date for fighting purposes could be made available for the development of an air post, or for other forms of aerial transport, and that pilots whose nerves are unfitness for flying at the front could be released to fly machines used commercially at home. The answer of the Air Force to this contention is that there are certainly numbers of obsolete machines, but there are found very useful for the work of training the personnel of the Force as the men come along, and even if the machines cannot be used for training purposes, the various parts can often be utilised in the construction of newer types. The position is much the same in the case of pilots whose nerves have been strained to such an extent that they are no longer able to carry on their flying duties. There is work for these officers in training new men, or in undertaking ground duties, which require flying knowledge.

The release to civilian use of obsolescent machines, or material of the Royal Air Force in order that experiments with air posts may be begun, does not imply any lack of enthusiasm for the commercial development of the aeroplane. Flying men, it is authoritatively stated, are determined that, just as the British merchant marine has carried the seaborne traffic of the world, the British air service after the war must lead in carrying the air-borne traffic of the world. Practically every port of call around the world is British, and it is confidently expected that British aerodromes within the Empire will provide the links of a complete aerial chain.

It is urged, however, that the view in correct perspective at the present time is that any energy diverted to civilian enterprises is energy lost to the prosecution of the war. When the war is over there will be opportunities in plenty to turn the Air Force to commercial accounts, and those who are responsible for its direction will be ready and eager to see that the opportunities are used. The experience gained in the war, the men, the factories, and the material will all be available. It is our aim and object at present to get a machine which will go a maximum distance with maximum weight of bombs. In days of peace bombs can be replaced by passengers and mails. All that air-men ask is that during the coming months, the public shall be educated to the tremendous possibilities of aircraft in commercial transport, so that there will be readiness to invest money on a scale sufficient to establish and maintain the supremacy which is desired. The air mail service, it may be assumed, will be a Government service, but in other directions there will be abundant scope for private initiative.

modify and to add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

The Bill was put through all its stages and passed.

Ordinance Repealed.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Lunatic Asylum Commercial Transport Ordinance.

The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to

